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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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7-3-1925

## Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 27)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27:6

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. VII. No. 27.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1925

Price 2 Cents.

## Governor's Advisory Commission Soon to Hand Down Decision

Commission's Recommendations Will be Referred by Joint Board to All Members for a Vote—Organization to Have Final Say—Finishers and Dressmakers Resolve at Meetings to Support Action of Union Against Communist Disrupters—Communist ex-Officials of Local 22 Refuse to Oust Strikebreakers from Office

## Cutters' Local Votes 20 to 1 to Uphold Stand of Union

Governor Smith's Special Advisory Commission in the Cloak and Suit industry of New York, which has for the past few weeks been considering the findings of its investigators and endeavoring to reach a decision with regard to industrial changes to be introduced in the industry, will soon, it is reported, hand down its recommendations. Owing to the absence of several of the members of this Com-

mission abroad since April, the forming of a decision has been delayed, but now, it is expected, an agreement on all points at issue will shortly be announced.

After the recommendations are presented to both sides, President Sigman stated, they will be turned over by the Joint Board for discussion and for a final vote to the members of the cloak locals affiliated with the

Joint Board who will then have the last say in this matter as far as the Union is concerned.

### Big Meetings Sustain Stand of International and Joint Board on Communist Propaganda

During the past week several large meetings were held throughout New York City which dealt with the disruptive campaign the Communists have been waging against the I. L. G. W. U. and its locals for some time past, culminating in the suspension of the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 from office and their present trial by a grievance committee of the New York Joint Board.

Foremost among these meetings was the gathering of cutters, members of Local 10, on Monday last, June 29, at Arlington Hall, which after giving Vice-President Dubinsky, the manager of the local, a vociferous greeting upon his return from Europe, discussed at length the present disturbance in the I. L. G. W. U. locals in New York and by a vote of twenty to

(Continued on Page 2)

## Dubinsky and Wander Return From Europe

After an absence of over two months, Vice-Presidents David Dubinsky and Harry Wander, returned on Friday last, June 26, on two different steamers from Europe.

Our readers will probably recall that Bro. Dubinsky left New York on April 15 for a visit abroad to his family in Lithuania. He visited, while on the Continent, Poland, Germany, France, Italy and England, and met some of the leading men and women in the labor movements in these countries. Bro. Wander left for Europe on May 2nd and was in London where he visited his aged mother, and afterward made a flying trip to Germany, Poland, and France.

Bro. Dubinsky was met at quarantine by a large committee from Local 10, of which he is the manager, on the city cutter "Macon", specially granted for this occasion. The active workers of the cutters' organization greeted him with a tumultuous ovation and escorted him amid cheers to the office of Local 10, at 231 East 14th street.

Bro. Wander, who is the manager of the Jobbing Department of the Joint Board, was met at the pier by a large number of friends and co-workers and was given a warm welcome upon his return to his office and duties.

## Pres. Green Commends I. L. G. W. U. Fight Against Union Wreckers

Forwards Letter of Approval to President Sigman

The counter-attack launched by the I. L. G. W. U. under the leadership of President Sigman, against the disruptive activities carried on by Communists and would-be "revolutionists" in some of its New York locals, has aroused great interest in the widest circles of the American labor movement. In the course of the past week, the International has succeeded in striking this insidious propaganda some hefty blows, exposing to the world the source and meaning of the disruptive tactics of the "red" camarilla and their unvarnished designs upon the trade unions of this country.

On pages 7 and 8 of this issue the reader will find a document of about 3,000 words by Pres. Sigman, entitled "The Communist Plague in Our Unions," which contains an exhaustive study of the organized attempt of the Moscow Communist International and their American underlings and henchmen to capture the

Labor movement and to make it a driving wedge for "world revolution," even if they should have to split it up into fragments and destroy its usefulness in the attempt. The incontrovertible facts and quotations from original statements cited in this document has made a profound impression.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Forest Park Unity House Season In Full Swing

House to Have Splendid Concert on Saturday Night, July 4—Number of Vacationists Exceeds Best Expectations—Ready for Big Crowd on Independence Day

The most sanguine expectations of the Unity House Committee are well on the way to be exceeded, as far as the current season in the great Forest Park House is concerned. During the first two weeks of the season Unity already housed a larger number of vacationists than ever before in a similar period in its seven years of existence, and signs indicate that the

attendance for the entire season will surpass all former records.

There is, of course, a reason for this unusual attendance this year at Forest Park. First, the House had been materially improved under the new management through very extensive renovations and the addition of a great many more features tending to increase the comfort and the well-being of the vacationists. Secondly, the House is not any more the property, or under the management, of one I. L. G. W. U. local but is owned and managed by the International directly, and is therefore, in a greater and truer sense, the summer vacation home of all the International members, and this fact is adding greatly to the popularity of the place among the locals of the I. L. G. W. U.

direction of Secretary Baroff, arranged for a concert with a choice program to take place in the Forest Park place on Saturday evening, July 4th. It will consist of renditions by the concertina virtuoso Gregory Matusewicz of selections from Tchaikovsky, Sarasate and a number of Russian and Yiddish folk songs; several arias by Sonia Radina and Miss Rosalinda Fuor, Soprano, and songs by Serge Tschanoff, baritone.

Readers of "Justice" who desire to spend their vacation at the Unity House are again reminded that, unless they make their reservations quickly at the office of the House, 3 West 14th Street, New York City, they may find that their applications had come in too late. The Unity House has one motto: First come—best served, and there is no time like the present to apply for the best reservations.

## Label Drive Started for Fall Season

Dr. Moskowitz, Director of Label Division of Sanitary Joint Board, Urges Cooperation of Trade in the Enforcement of "Prosanis" Label for the Forthcoming Fall Season

With the approach of the fall season, as the sample and duplicate work is coming to an end and the shops are beginning to show signs of increased activity, the plan worked out by the Label Division of the Sanitary Joint Board to enforce the application of the label throughout the trade is assuming shape and practical form. It is being realized by Dr. Moskowitz, the Label Director, and by Bro. Chas. Jacobson, the manager of the Joint Board's Label Office, that a greater measure of cooperation must be exacted from the Label committees in the shops and from the employers, if the drive is to be the success the Union intends it to be.

As a first step in this direction, Dr. Moskowitz forwarded on last Wednesday, July 1st, the following letter to all the manufacturers in the trade in New York City:

To the Manufacturers in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry, Gentlemen:

With the approach of the Fall Season of 1925, I desire to thank the employers and the workers for their cooperation with the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in its efforts to introduce the "Prosanis" Label in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry.

While gratifying progress has been made, there is still a considerable number of manufacturers and workers who have not fully complied with the Label rules and regulations. To these, we serve notice that, renewed efforts will be made in the Fall Season to effect control and enforcement of the "Prosanis" Label. (Continued on Page 2)

Concert on July Fourth  
The House Committee, under the

## Cloak and Dressmakers, Attention!

This Saturday is July 4th, a legal holiday for all cloak and dressmakers. No member of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions is to work on that day.

All workers in the cloak trade, and all week workers in the dress trade are to receive their regular pay for that day.

Workers found at work on Saturday, July 4th, will be brought before the Grievance Board of the Union and severely disciplined.

Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions of New York,  
JOSEPH FISH, Secy-Treas.

# Governor's Commission Soon To Hand Down Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

One enthusiastically pledged itself to give the Joint Board and the general officers of the International every form of support in the struggle against the insidious attacks of the Communist union-wreckers. Of the thousand cutters who crowded the big hall to capacity no more than 32 men registered their voice against the course of the Union.

At two other meetings, on that same evening, two more audiences comprised exclusively of I. L. G. W. U. members voted to uphold the hand of the Joint Board in its defensive fight against the Communist disrupters. One large meeting, of dressmakers, was held at the People's Auditorium, at 7 East 15th street, and was addressed by President Morris Sigman, Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Division, and Vice-President Feinberg, who explained to the workers the reasons that forced the Joint Board to adopt the disciplinary measures against the faithless members of the executive boards of the three locals who had conspired to deliver these locals into the hands of Communist politicians and to convert them into subordinate adjuncts to the Communist political clique. Manager Hochman read to the meeting documents from Communist publications which throw a complete light upon the machinations of the so-called "Workers' Party" and of the Trade Union "Educational" League to gain control of the I. L. G. W. U. locals and on the means they were to employ for this purpose.

The meeting of the cloak tailors and finishers took place at the Auditorium of the International Building and was addressed by President Sigman and Vice-President Feinberg. The meeting voted to express full faith and confidence in its chosen leaders, the officers of the Joint Board and of the International Union, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolution Adopted by Meeting of Finishers, Members of Local 9

We, the cloak finishers and tailors, members of Local 9 of the I. L. G. W. U., in meeting assembled on Monday, June 29, 1925, at 3 West 16th Street, having heard the report rendered by President Morris Sigman on recent events in our Union, herewith adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the former executive board members of our local and its former manager are using

shameful methods in attacking our Union, and

WHEREAS, these methods employed by the former executive board members of our local have created brotherly strife in our local, and

WHEREAS, these attacks are tending to harm, and may eventually lead to destruction of our Union which it has taken such great sacrifice and toil to build up, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that we endorse the action of the Joint Board and of the International Union in suspending these former executive board members and the manager, and that we obligate ourselves to stand by the International and by the Joint Board and the temporary administrator of the local. Brother Isidore Sorkin, until these persons are disciplined. We call upon the International to make a speedy end to this state of chaos in our Union, and we call upon all the loyal members of Local 9 to rally closely to our Union and to lend their full support to the provisional administration of the local.

## TRIAL OF SUSPENDED OFFICIALS

The trial of the suspended executive board members of Locals 2, 9 and 22, which began last week at Hotel Yates, 43rd Street and Broadway, has continued all this week, making slower progress than expected owing to the dilatory and obstructive tactics employed by the defendants and their witnesses.

Nevertheless, the hearings are going ahead, and it is now anticipated that it will consume another week before all evidence is taken and the grievance committee is ready to find a verdict upon the testimony submitted to it.

# Label Drive Started for Fall Season

(Continued from Page 1)

bel and that they will be held strictly accountable for any violations.

Please remember that no order will be filled except through the official order blank signed by an authorized representative of the firm.

Inside manufacturers must purchase Labels only from their in-

side shops. Every sub-manufacturer or contractor must, himself, purchase Labels from the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

You are again requested to familiarize yourself with the Label rules and regulations printed on the back of each order blank, and functioning as a sales contract.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Moskowitz, Director of the Label Division.

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President; A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer, I. L. G. W. U.

## Union Interest Growing Among Bridgeport Corset Workers

Corset Cutters Give Dance for Women Corset Operators.

The steady educational work undertaken by the Connecticut District Council of I. L. G. W. U., under the direction of Organizer Bernard Shub, among the Bridgeport corset workers, is arousing genuine interest among the employees of the large corset shops of that city. The cutters, all men, in particular are showing a keen interest in the drive to strengthen the women corset operators' local and are aiding the efforts of Brother Shub in this direction.

In the last few weeks, several meetings of Local 33, the operators' local, have taken place which have encouraged the campaigners greatly and which have given them hope that very soon the thousands of women workers employed in the four large corset shops in Bridgeport will join their union and establish uniformly improved work conditions in the trade. A joint meeting of both cutters and operators will be held shortly at which both groups will confer on means of pushing organization work further, and at which a report will be given on results already obtained. During these weeks three distributions of circulars have taken place in front of the shops by a volunteer committee from the cutters' and operators' locals.

Last Tuesday evening, June 23, the Cutters' Union, Local 24, gave an entertainment and dance for the women workers in the trade, both for members of Local 33 and for the unorganized workers who received cordial invitations to come. A large gathering attended the dance, which took place at the Metal Trades Hall, 847 Main Street, in the Park Theatre

Building. The cutters' organizing committee expect to have several similar, indoor and outdoor, entertainments during the summer, hoping thereby to increase the interest in the organization and to bring the workers in the local industry closer together.

### GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

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UNITY HOUSE COMMITTEE  
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Chairman

## President Green Commends I. L. G. U. W. Fight Against Union Wreckers

(Continued from Page 1)

sion upon all such well-intentioned persons as have been inclined in the past to underestimate the full weight of this pernicious drive upon the trade unions or to doubt the authenticity of statements made by leaders in the American Labor movement.

Among the letters of comment received from persons who read President Sigman's statement, we reproduce below one from President William F. Green of the American Federation of Labor, which speaks for itself. It follows:

June 24, 1925.

Mr. Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 18th I have been permitted to read the prepared article which you enclosed entitled "The Communist Plague in Our Union." I assure you it was deeply interesting and most instructive. I thank you most heartily for sending me this help-

ful and illuminating information. It did not occur to me that you had prepared such an exhaustive case against the Communists who have been controlling and apparently directing the affairs of your subordinate local unions in New York, No. 2, 9 and 22. A careful reading of the document you sent me discloses the fact that you have made a complete case and have made public the destructive tactics of certain Communists who are endeavoring to undermine and destroy the splendid organization which you represent.

I commend most heartily the brave, courageous and aggressive stand which you and your associates have taken. I am sure you will win because you are right. The security, the life and the future of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union require you to take the action which you have taken.

With every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,

President,

American Federation of Labor.

## What Price Democracy?

George Santayana, outstanding exponent in America of the "life of reason," has been offering recently some challenging observations upon current dogmas of democracy and the philosophy with which they are often defended in theory and denied in practice (the "Dial," March and April numbers). The meditation is cast in dialogue between the shades of Socrates and the "spirit of a stranger still living upon the earth." Socrates discourses on the familiar modern precept "Right government rests on the will of the governed," and reaches quite different conclusions:

"It is knowledge and knowledge only that may rule by divine right, no matter who possesses that knowledge and, possessing it, gives the word of command. Without knowledge there is no authority in the will, either over itself or over others, but only violence and madness." He lays down the principle "that there is no right government except good government; that the good of the governed is determined not by their topmost wishes or their ruling passions, but by their

hidden nature and their real opportunities; and that only knowledge, discovering this hidden nature and these real opportunities, and speaking in their name, has a right to rule in the state or in the private conscience."

Contemplating the modern political regime known as majority government, the sage of Athens reminisces: "In Hellas we made trial of many forms of government—of all, as we fondly thought, that human ingenuity could devise; but we underestimated the fertility of time. How I regret that before framing my ideal Republic I could not have seen your system at work! For there are occasions on which, in my ignorance, I cannot imagine how you would apply your principles. If for instance some monster—for time breeds monsters too—should be born among you, and it one day befell you should enter your assembly and raise his hundred hands at once, or if Hydra should shriek a thousand discordant opinions out of her thousand mouths, would he or she count for one citizen according to your laws, or for a hundred or a thousand?"

These are only bits of an unusually suggestive critique which the Harvard philosopher offers in mild protest against doctrinaire democracy.

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## JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.

S. YANOFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer.

H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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# Basic Industries in America

## THE BAKING INDUSTRY

The baking industry is one of the most important in the nation because it deals with an elementary essential of life, and exists everywhere where there are people. Its total product was sold in 1923 for over a billion dollars, and it employed over 152,000 wage-earners. Nearly eight and one-half billion pounds of bread, and rolls were turned out, and over a billion pounds of biscuits, crackers and cookies. The country even consumed over four and one-half million dollars' worth of pretzels in 1923.

Not only is the industry important from the point of view of the consumer, but it is a great market for many other producers. Over one-quarter of the total production of what flour in this country was used by the bakeries, besides almost all the rye flour. In 1923 it bought \$99,000,000 pounds of sugar, at a cost of \$22,000,000, besides immense quantities of butter, lard, milk, fruit, nuts, chocolate, cocoa and yeast.

### Two Parts of Industry

The industry may be roughly divided into two main parts, one of which may be called baking and the ordinary sense of making bread, cake and other perishable products for quick consumption, and the other the manufacture of biscuits, crackers and so forth in great factories.

Naturally enough, the biscuit and cracker business was the first to feel the modern tendency to factory production and concentration. In 1923 there were but 167 establishments of this kind, turning out a product worth nearly \$12,000,000, or an average of over a million and a third dollars per establishment. This took a force of 35,000 wage-earners. The cost of materials was \$59,000,000, against \$31,000,000 paid in wages. Over \$50,000,000, or three times as much as was paid to the wage-earners, went into profit, rent, interests, and overhead and miscellaneous expenses. This shows how large a part machinery and capital investment plays in the industry. Everyone can remember offhand the names of great biscuit concerns like The National Biscuit Company and The Loebe-Wiles Biscuit Company. This part of the industry is also more concentrated geographically.

Bread, and the other perishable baking products, on the other hand, are made in smaller establishments more generally scattered over the country. Until recently handwork was more important in this branch of the industry, and concentration of manufacture was less feasible. The bulk of the industry was, in 1923, carried on by 15,752 establishments, producing products worth \$911,000,000, or an average of but a little over \$58,000 per establishment. They employed about 128,000 wage-earners, or an average of 8 per bakery. They spent \$48,000,000 for materials and \$153,000,000 for wages, leaving \$243,000,000 for profits, rent, interest and overhead.

### Wages and Hours

Union bakers have succeeded in establishing reasonably good hours and conditions, as compared with other trades. These vary from city to city. Union hourly rates have increased 139 per cent since 1914—which is considerably more than the increase in the cost of living. The average hourly unit rate for the United States was 52 cents in May, 1923, and 91 per cent of the members worked a regular week of 48 hours or less. This would mean full time wages of about \$44 a week, plus whatever is paid for overtime,

and union bakers work overtime at least one day a week. In addition, bakers have the advantage that there is little seasonal change in their employment as compared with other trades, and the industry does not feel trade depressions very severely. The variation in number of employees between the busiest and the slackest month does not amount to much more than five per cent. Of course, there is more variation in the biscuit manufacturing industry—about fifteen per cent. In that branch the union has not succeeded in establishing such good conditions. Non-union bakers in the bread-making branch are also not so well off, usually having longer hours if but lower wages.

### Labor Costs

A recent study of breadmaking by the United States Department of Labor shows that in four large cities the cost of productive labor per pound of bread varies between one-half cent and a cent and a half. This shows that the wage-earner does not get much of what the consumer spends for the loaf and cannot be held responsible for the price.

How little difference could be made to the consumer by reductions of wages or more efficient processes is shown by these same figures. Baltimore paid the lowest average wage per hour, or 59.3 cents, against 74.1 cents in Washington. At the same time Baltimore showed the highest productivity, or 92 pounds of bread per man per hour, against 61 pounds in Washington. This is an advantage for the Baltimore employer of 50 per cent in the wage rate and another 50 per cent in output. Yet the net difference between the two cities in labor cost per pound of bread amounts only to one cent.

### New Processes

The character of the bread industry has been changing very rapidly in recent years. Automatic machinery has been introduced to take care of most of the processes done for years by hand, and it will probably not be long before nobody touches the bread from the time the dough is mixed to the time when it is put into the loaves. This makes the work easier, but it also dispenses with the labor of many men and greatly reduces the need for skilled workers.

The use of the automobile truck for delivery has widened the possible market for the individual bakery, so as to make possible larger, single establishments.

Along with these technical developments has come the growth of advertising and merchandising methods—the establishment of chain store systems, the advertising of trade names, and so on. This makes it easier to unite a series of bakeries under one management.

### Combinations

For some years we have seen the growth of fairly large baking corporations, but during the past year there has been an almost incredible growth of gigantic national combinations. So rapid is this growth that it is impossible to say at any given time how many plants are under the control of any one group. The chief corporations at present are the Ward Baking Company, The General Baking Company, The Continental Baking Corporation (formed in the latter part of 1923) which includes the old United Bakeries, the Purity Corporation, and the Empire Baking Company. The Continental alone will have about 120 plants by the end of the year, and expects to do a business of over \$160,000,000 in 1925, which is over one-tenth of the total baking in the coun-

try. It is estimated that there are nearly 50,000 unemployed persons in the city of New Orleans; that times are so bad down there that there are thousands of desperate people peddling from door to door, urging all sorts of wares and trinkets upon the people. Los Angeles has a larger unemployed army than for many years past. In Minneapolis and St. Paul many thousands are walking the streets unemployed, hungry and desperate. In New England the condition of unemployment is cruel and increasing. In Chicago the army of the unemployed is almost annual. Workers in the Pittsburgh region are in despair, unemployment is very heavy and rapidly increasing. Everywhere there is a conspiracy of silence in the capitalist papers. If they would give away the facts there would be a prompt and violent contraction of business. The plan is to let the insoluble business combination continue as gradually as possible. It certainly cannot be solved of itself.

Let us look at a very special indication of the industrial drift, the condition of the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Puget Sound Railway. But first a general word. If a railway company refuses to make improvements out of income and profit, as nearly as possible, all the "net" into the pockets of the send-the-dividends folks, and keeps on borrowing for improvements and upkeep in order to satisfy the water-holders with fat dividends, the day of judgment is sure to come. The obligations upon which it must pay rent, interest, dividends, and so forth, become so heavy that the road can't make the grade; handle too much water, and can't get over the bill, as railway men say. Thus it has been, for these many years, in the management of many American railways.

The American railways are now paying interest and dividends on twice their cost. More and more they

try. The Purity Corporation has twenty-five plants in leading cities of ten states.

These great combinations are immensely profitable. They have plenty of ready capital, and so can finance the most modern of machinery. Most of them do not recognize the union, and so are able to make large sums by piling down wages and lengthening hours. By standardizing practices they can usually increase the efficiency of management of the plants they buy. Purchasing their supplies in large quantities also yields economies. Then, too, they have the advantage of advertising trade names and great sales force. They claim that they will be able, not only to get the existing markets away from their small competitors, but to make bread of such good quality so cheaply that they can induce housewives to stop making their own bread. Perhaps they will really rely on their "sales appeal" to do this rather than on quality and price.

The danger of these combinations has been noted by the Federal Government as well as by the union. A real monopoly in bread would be inconceivable without some form of public regulation and we are rapidly approaching the monopoly stage. The Federal Trade Commission is investigating the situation at the request of Congress.

Although the Bakery Workers have had a large part of the trade organized, the unions are facing the most severe struggle of their existence against the new combinations. They are well aware of the crucial nature of the conflict.

get into a corner and borrow, issuing more and more interest-bearing obligations, piling them up in wild and foolish futility and stupidity. Presently American railways will be paying, or trying to pay, interest and dividends on two and a half times, even three times, their cost. And if they do not shut down the dividends to the loafers they will be forced nearer and nearer the economic abyss. Think of the powerful "Rockefeller line," the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway, falling in its effort to borrow fifty million dollars to pay a debt (!) and then yelling to the Federal Government to come to the rescue with a receiver to take charge and pull the road out of the hole.

### Bread Without Sweat, 'Swag' Without Service

This old world is financially, industrially, politically, morally, socially and religiously sick, very sick. There are plenty of signs. Here is a sign of the same illness that afflicted the great nations of Asia, the closing centuries of their power and glory being marked by injustice vast, bold and shameless,—injustice shouting of patriotism while dripping with treason.

The Dodge Brothers, manufacturers of automobiles and owners of copper mines, are now dead. Their widows coolly "divide up" the 150,000-dollar fortune which these two women did not produce.

Oh, certainly, these two women were probably "good, faithful wives." But millions of other equally excellent women have also been "seduced" and "good faithful wives."

The \$150,000 to these two women is clearly unjust. This 150,000-dollar fortune exceeds the total takings, all the 'swag without service, of all the bank robbers, stick-up men and payroll bandits in a whole hundred years. This 150,000 dollars is equal to the total pay of 3,000 highly educated, industrious, efficient, patriotic school teachers at \$2,500 a year for twenty-five years' of actual, valuable social service.

These two Dodge women got huge reward without work, 'swag without service, bread without sweat,—whether they be virtuous or vicious, educated or ignorant, religious or irreligious, intelligent or imbecile, industrious or lazy, citizens or not citizens, patriotic or unpatriotic, whether they love the flag or despise it.

## GLASS WORKERS GAIN BETTER JOBS BY COOPERATION

Cooperation as a potent weapon in the hands of union labor is being used by the Glass Workers Union of Cleveland to enforce demands for an adequate share in the returns of the glass industry. Denied a shorter working week and a better wage scale, the glassers recently declared a strike and then formed a cooperative to handle business, on a union basis.

Although many of the large contractors are hostile to the new company, created and managed by the workers themselves and have refused to award it large contracts, nevertheless a surprising amount of business is being dispatched through the cooperative. Contracts averaging \$5,000 monthly in wages for members were gained in the first month. If the employers do not seek to compromise with the Union, the cooperative shop will be retained and the skilled glassworkers will control their own jobs and working conditions.

## Prison Labor for Private Profit

By K. R. H.

I. Although every prison in the country has been built by prison labor, and ninety-nine per cent of all convicts come from the working class, and all the evils of our prison system weigh heaviest on the producers, there is no other institution in our social life of which the common people know so little as the prisons.

Prisons are places of mystery, shrouded by the average citizen, walled about with stone, barred with steel, and brooding with a sinister mist of secrecy and shame. Here are hidden the wrecks of our economic system; here we bury alive our misfits, delinquents and criminals who offend our sense of decency and make us unsafe and uncomfortable because of their unwillingness or inability to adjust themselves to the written and unwritten laws society has set up to govern itself and to secure protection and peace.

According to the data supplied by the United States Census Bureau, there are at the present time more than two hundred thousand persons imprisoned in the penal institutions of this country. Some form of labor is absolutely necessary to preserve the life and sanity of this great army of convicts, and wardens and prison-keepers must find employment for them. With all of those thousands of helpless prisoners, whose labor is ripe for exploitation, and with them shut away from social supervision are conveniently forgotten by respectable folk, greed has found ways and means of entering our prisons and making enormous profits on the labor of convicts.

Prison labor for private profit is the live question for all workers, and it cannot be shunted over to the politicians to handle, and the sooner citizens face the facts in the situation, the sooner may this problem be solved. Certainly nothing can be gained by hiding one's head in the sand.

Keeping pace with modern industrial progress the utilization of convict labor has advanced from crude and wasteful methods of a quarter of a century ago, to the most modern and efficient mass production. The old, slipshod, inefficient convict labor boss of other days has been replaced by the efficiency expert on up-to-date factory methods. Twenty-five years ago convict labor contracting was a chaotic, hit-and-miss, dog-eat-dog scramble between individual politician contractors, while prison factories were badly equipped wretchedly managed, and produced only goods of the lowest quality salable to the least discriminating trade.

But this condition could not persist in our highly specialized and scientifically organized industrial world. The same social forces that produced the Oil Trust, the Lumber Trust, the Railroad Trust and the Banking Trust, have also created the Prison Labor Trust, and made it one of the mighty powers that is called the "Invisible Government."

Convict labor has never been a thing of which Americans as a people were proud or boastful. There have always been sensitive persons who opposed it and free labor, particularly organized labor, has always hated and bitterly opposed all methods of utilizing convict labor because of its disastrous effects on the workers in any industry which it invaded.

Yet, in spite of all futile objections the Prison Labor Trust, has marched steadily forward until today the production of prison-made goods is as scientifically organized, and as completely trusted and quite as profitable, if not more so, as any other great industry.

The Prison Labor Trust, wield its influence in the "Invisible Government," controls politicians, shapes the policies of political parties, oils the wheels of political machinery, and "sweetens" the editorial policies of many great newspapers. It retains eminent lawyers on its staff, floats its stock issues through reputable brokers, donates liberally to charitable, social service and prison reform organizations. It also maintains highly skilled publicity bureaus and well paid lobbies. In fact, it does all the things other great trusts do, and in many instances, does them much better.

Members of organized labor, who have given thoughtful consideration to the subject, feel that perhaps the first combat against prison labor for private profit is that it robs the free and law-abiding workers of employment. The exploitation of convict labor has been concentrated in a few industries, and naturally the workers in those trades suffer most, though the evil effects reach out into every industry including agriculture. The greatest concentration in convict labor is in the garment industries, work garments principally, and it is the garment workers who are suffering most from the invasion of prison made goods in the market.

One manufacturing concern and its subsidiaries, the Bellows Mfg. Co., makers of "Big Yank" shirts, according to its advertising, made more than 16,000,000 work shirts in 1925, most of them produced in prison factories and by convict labor. Other smaller units of the Prison Labor Trust together possibly produced more than this number of shirts, in addition to millions of pairs of overalls, coveralls, workmen's trousers, children's overalls and playclothes and women's house dresses and underwear.

These many millions of garments made by convict labor went into the markets, and the last two years have been the worst in the garment industry in many years. The unions in the garment trades have faced greater problems in "short work" than ever before, and they are experiencing loss of membership, unemployment and hardships among their members. In the open-shop garment factories "short work" has beaten down wages,

## In the Cooperative World

### Big Packers Menace Farmers' Co-ops

Farmers' cooperatives face the worst peril of their existence in the suspension of the packers' consent decree, in the opinion of the Farmers National Council, which has been fighting the packer monopoly for years. The packers' consent decree was signed by the Big Five meat companies composing the trust in 1920, when they agreed to get out of all lines of business except the preparation and sale of meat products. Recently they asked annulment of the decree and obtained a suspension, which in effect is the same thing. In 1920 and in previous years Armour, Swift and the other big packing plants had been entering the general food distribution field and forcing competitors to the wall. The situation became so menacing in 1920 that the Federal Trade Commission demanded in the interests of producers and consumers that the packers stick to meat and abandon efforts to secure a monopoly grip on all the nation's foodstuffs. But the recent District of Columbia federal court decision gives the packers free rein in the food industry.

By ruthlessly undercutting the farmers' marketing cooperatives, the packers will be enabled to reestablish their monopoly control, and then heaven help the consumer, for the courts evidently refuse to. The producer-farmer will be obliged to sell to the food monopoly at whatever price it dictates, while the consumer will pay all the traffic will bear for

brought back the evils of the little sweatshop and forced worse conditions than have existed for years. The competition of prison made goods is sapping the very life of the garment industry, and free factories are closing down in all the centers of production. Free garment workers are walking the streets by the thousands, but there is unemployment in the prison factories. Thousands of convicts are busy making well known and widely advertised brands of prison made goods, and members of organized labor buy and wear them, with little or no thought of the social and economic effects of their failure to demand the union label on the garments they buy. (To be continued.)

the privilege of buying his butter, eggs, vegetables and other farm products.

Many cooperative leaders feel bitter toward the Republican administration, charging that no vigorous effort was made to defend the packers' consent decree against the onslaught of the Armour-Swift highly paid counsel. They contrast this with the Republican's friendliness toward the farmers' cooperative movement during the recent campaigns.

### Coal Cooperative May Serve Middle West

Cooperative coal for Chicagoans and for farmers in seven neighboring states is the ambitious but practical plan of C. F. Lowrie, manager of the Farmer-Labor Exchange, 179 West Washington Street. Not only will the Black diamonds be cooperative and 100 per cent union, but the Exchange will have the pump on all its competitors by effecting a saving of at least 67 cents on every ton.

This is because Lowrie will buy from the Cleveland, Ohio, Cooperative Coal Co., which has saved Clevelanders \$200,000 during the past year and can save even more for Packer Town. The Cleveland co-op, organized by the All-American Cooperative Commission, is negotiating with the Farmer-Labor Exchange now for the coming season.

The Farmer-Labor Exchange has experienced a remarkable growth in the past year, being lodged now in its own warehouse, besides having space in four others. Idaho honey, selling at 2.43 for a five-pound pail in private stores, was retailed by Lowrie directly to Chicago unionists for 41, but the products nevertheless got the highest price ever offered them. Eggs are sold at 5 cents under regular quotations. Minnesota potatoes sold at 80 cents a bushel under market prices, although growers received better than going prices.

### Cooperative Bank Demands Union Label

Fifteen hundred wallets, made especially for a big Chicago bank and apparently perfect in every detail, were recently rejected. "I am very sorry," explained the bank president, "but we cannot accept these wallets since they do not contain the label of the International Leather Workers Union."

Out of the hundreds of banks dotting Chicago from Highland Park to Gary, only one in that city of 3,000,000 insists on a union label. It was a labor cooperative bank of course. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers bank insists on full union conditions whenever possible, and renders innumerable services for the scores of big labor bodies which are its customers. Like the Big B. of L. E. Cooperative National Bank in Cleveland, this unique institution prefers to loan money to friendly employers, to cooperatives and to farm associations, nor has it ever lost a penny in such advances. In summer when trade is slack in the garment industry, the bank is fiscal agent for the Unemployment Insurance Office of the Union. Last summer \$200,000 was paid out to members unavoidably out of work, and preparations are being made now for the coming slack season.

## THE "COMMITTEE" CHAIRMAN REPORTS



-Labor

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# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### THE TRIAL

Our fervent wish, a wish we feel confident will materialize, is that the trial of the suspended members of the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 be conducted on as high plane and as conscientiously as it possibly can be done. True, the defendants are resorting to every petty and vicious trick in their power to provoke the trial committee into some precipitate step. For hours and days to all questions bearing on the charges with which they are confronted, they give the same studied, monotonous reply: "We cannot say a word about this"—a tactic which must try severely the temper and the patience of the judges.

In itself this refusal to answer direct questions in a direct, straightforward manner is an indication of guilt and of a disingenuous effort to conceal it. Again, the employment of "lawyers" before a committee of their own fellow-members, men with whom only yesterday they worked together in the shop and with whom they shared the hardships of the picket line, the joys of victory and the woes of defeat,—is another method calculated to irritate and to raise bad blood. It is obviously designed to create the impression that this trial committee, appointed by the Joint Board to clear up the charges against the accused executive board members, is actuated by some bias and that it is out to "railroad" these innocent defendants—which is both mischievous and wrong and has no basis whatever.

Despite all these irritable tactics, the trial carried on by the committee and the verdict which they are bound to reach in due time will, we are certain, be of a nature that will satisfy every honest and well-meaning person—except perhaps the "red" inciters of these defendants. The threadbare tricks which they are pulling out of the Communist bag to befuddle the public and to make some of their gullible friends believe that the "trial is a comedy" and that they "were found guilty before it began" is but a sample of the calumnies they are accustomed of heaping upon our Union. The Union, however, is not a Soviet "Cheka"; it does not line up its opponents before a stone wall at dawn and shoot them down. The Union would give a full hearing and trial even to such of its members as are palpably guilty. But undoubtedly the lock which their tutors had hung upon their lips—this uniform "we cannot say a word about it," makes only the task of the Union and its committee harder and more difficult to achieve.

A few thoughts enter our mind: Is not the Union in this case entirely too indulgent? Have these fellows deserved all this consideration and meticulous treatment? Is not their purpose obviously to drag out the trial as long as they may so as to exhaust and fatigue the organization? These are irritating thoughts, indeed, especially in view of the fact that they are quite likely true. Yet, the Union will not even in the face of this provocation do anything that might in the future ever make it feel ashamed of its own acts. It must display inhuman patience, if necessary, but not abandon the right course of action it has followed from the very start. It must do it not for the sake of these detractors and maligners, but for its own sake, for the sake of the tens of thousands of its members whom the Joint Board and the International represent. On that account alone, the accused must get as fair a trial and as equitable a verdict as every Union member is entitled to.

We repeat: They have hardly earned such treatment. Their guilt, as the trial continues, appears to be more and more accentuated through their own misdeeds and thru the malicious stunts of their "friends". It would seem that practically every strike-breaking influence and every union enemy hereabouts is solidly lined up with these defendants and is fighting for their "cause". There are a few Jewish newspapers in New York, owned by notorious union-haters and antagonists of organized Labor both in their newspaper plants and in their other business enterprises. They are organs of opinion of the kind that passes in the vernacular as the "kept" press, and it is a perfect delight to observe how these immaculate journals are fervently pleading the cause of our defendants! It goes, of course, without saying that the local agents of the Moscow "Cheka" are with them. To be sure, they had been taken over entirely under the Moscow wing, lock stock and barrel, and it is quite apparent that it is these Moscow agents who are rehearsing for them their line of defense, their "I cannot answer" policy at the hearings.

Just the same, the Union will not be swerved from its course. It is perhaps martyrdom of a kind, but it is a source of pride to us to realize that our organization has enough fortitude to be honest even with our meanest detractors and enemies. The

trial will go on, patient, calm and fair, until every word there is to be heard will be uttered and until each one involved in it who is real guilty, will have received his or her due.

### Why not an "open" trial?

This cry comes from some of the allies of the suspended executive members, and is abetted in the columns of the Jewish newspapers above referred to. We can, of course, easily understand the motive of the latter—they are interested in an "open" trial so as to be able to dish out daily fake sensations about it and thereby to bolster up their meagre and dwindling circulations.

Our own workers know well enough that dozens of members are, year in and out, being brought up in our organizations on charges before grievance boards, where they receive hearings, and where their guilt or innocence is being determined. It never occurred to any member of the Union in the past to suggest to invite press representatives to these hearings, and our workers know well that this case, grave as the charges against these men are, is and must be no exception to other cases. It is a strictly trade union matter, and if the Union will find it necessary to publish the proceedings of this case in its own press, it may do so after the trial—certainly not while it lasts.

The defendants, of course, are no less familiar with this trade union procedure. The cry which they are raising therefore for an "open" trial is only sham and designed to befuddle the minds of such as are not familiar with the way union trials and appeals are being conducted under definitely fixed methods of procedure and limitations imposed by union constitutions which cannot be changed hourly to meet the caprice of a defendant or of a sensation-hungry press.

The suspended executive members have employed another reprehensible trick at the very outset of the trial which shows no less clearly that they would leave nothing unused to appear before the world as "martyrs". They have, namely, brought along with them outside attorneys to plead their case, though they knew fully in advance that these lawyers would not be recognized by the trial committee as a contradiction to the fixed law of the Union. The idea was, of course, to leave the impression upon a few outsiders that the Union is about to stage an Inquisition and would not permit private lawyers to defend them.

It must, nevertheless, be stated that even this charge that the trial is not open is again essentially unfounded. There are two stenographers at the hearings, one for each side, which take down every word or utterance stated there by either defendants or witnesses. There will be nothing to prevent these defendants after the trial is over to make these proceedings public, if they choose to do so. But the Union cannot and will not permit these hearings to become the meat upon which the sensation mongers and the haters of organized Labor should feed their public in the shape of morbid stories and unadorned fakes.

The suspended officials themselves, had they retained even a spark of Union loyalty within them, should have refrained from such attempts as bringing private counsel to these hearings and encouraging the sensation-peddlers to raise the yell of "open" trial. They themselves have acted more than once on grievance committees, and they therefore know how absurd this notion is of inviting the "press" to such hearings. They know how not so long ago even a judge refused to enter into a controversy between a local union and the International Union suggesting that both sides settle their differences on the basis of Union law and procedure outside his court.

These suspended officials, however, seem only too eager to stage as many side shows and to raise as many fake yells as they can in order to draw attention away from the main issue—the charges preferred against them. In this, nevertheless, they and their allies will fail. The trial will be conducted on the charges presented against them, and on nothing else. And the verdict that will be found by their unbiased and patient judges will be based upon the evidence that will tend either to refute convincingly or to sustain these accusations and upon nothing else.



THE MAN OF LETTERS and THE MAN OF FIGURES.



# The Communist Plague In Our Unions

By MORRIS SICMAN, President I. L. G. W. U.

It is common knowledge that our Union has, in the last few years, been suffering from the demoralizing influence caused by Communist propaganda among our workers. The so-called "Workers' Party," the American section of the Communist International in Moscow, has set before itself the definite task of discrediting and destroying our International Union, as well as the American Federation of Labor. A day seldom passes without savage and venomous attacks upon our Union appearing in the numerous publications issued by the Communists in various languages in every part of the country. The leaders and active workers of our Union, who are against the Communists and their tactics are being daily maligned and slandered in these sheets and represented to the workers as "agents hired by the bosses to betray the interests of the workers," and servants of the Department of Justice. Whatever our Union undertakes to do or is engaged in doing in order to improve the working conditions in our industry, these enemies of ours attack, ridicule and deride, urging the workers to disobey the constitution of the union and to violate its laws.

In the very recent past, they have gone so far as to incite the workers not to allow the Union to reach any settlement or agreement with the employers, proposing instead that the Union inaugurate at once a general strike, and agitating for such demagogic and impossible demands as obviously cannot be won.

In our trade, seasonal in its nature, and always beset with many complicated industrial problems, there al-

ways has been, and always will be, a dissatisfied element of workers. Some of them become dissatisfied with the long periods of "slack" between seasons which they are compelled to endure, and which is the result of the seasonal nature of our industry, and to some of them it appears that the Union or the officers of the Union are, for some reason or another, responsible for this unemployment. They are inclined to assume that the officers are not energetic enough to force the employers to give them work. Other workers are disgruntled because the Union has set into operation strict working rules which must be observed.

It is this element that furnishes the vanguard of the malcontents, who become easily incited against the Union and its officers and active workers by the organized machinery of the Communist Party in this country and the Communist Red International—organizations which have only one purpose: to capture the existing trade unions, and make them the pliant tools of the dictatorship of the secret Communist central committee, or to destroy them entirely if they cannot be captured.

But our Unions have refused to take orders from the Communist Party, and the Communists have therefore declared war upon us. They are moving heaven and earth to destroy our organization. Faithful to the sacred mandate of their pope, Lenin, who preached that a political opponent may be slandered and maligned, if he can only be blackened in the eyes of the masses, and that "if necessary, the Communists may use trickery, shrewd maneuvering and any illegit-

imate means, including the suppression of facts" (see Lenin—The Infantine Disorders of Leftism and Communism—Russian edition, page 51—Moscow 1925), the Communists stoop to the meanest forms of falsehoods and slander in order to discredit our Union in the eyes of its members, and before the general public opinion. The small number of Communist sympathizers who are found in our Union, could have been satirically ignored were it not for the fact that behind them there stands the entire machinery of the Communist Party with its fourteen daily papers, maintained by funds of the Russian Communist Government.

The strife kept up by the Communists in our unions is in no sense a conflict between cloakmakers and cloakmakers or dressmakers and dressmakers concerning means and methods for improving the conditions of the workers in our trades, but a fight between the Communist Party and the organized Labor movement in America. The Communist Party is concerned very little with the economic welfare of the workers as such. They are not worried whether the workers are prepared to go out on strike for the winning of any given demands, just as it does not matter to them whether the demands advocated by them may or may not be realized. They are primarily interested in creating turmoil, in arousing one group of the workers against the other, in breaking down the authority of the leaders, and in this way gain followers for their party through the tumult which they thus arouse. The scandalous manner in which they conducted the recent strike of the textile workers in Paterson, N. J., may serve as an example of how little they care for the true interests of the workers. The Communists have only one interest and that is—the interest of the Communist Party.

Paragraph 9 of the "Theses of the Communist International" Prescribes:

"In all organizations without exception in the trade unions, in political, cooperative, and educational societies, there must be created groups or 'cells' of Communists, open or secret, which must be closely affiliated to the Party center, and conduct propaganda and agitation. . . . It is very important in this connection to work out the required differentiation or the 'responsible representatives' who are hopelessly corrupted by petty-bourgeois and imperialist prejudice (such leaders must also be mercilessly exposed and driven out of the labor movement) on the one hand, and toward the masses, on the other. . . . We must learn to approach the masses with patience and care so that we may learn the special and individual characteristics of the psychology of each stratum of the mass." (Theses and Constitution of the Communist International, Russian edition page 8, published by the American Communist Party.)

Paragraph 18 of the "Theses" states: "In each union, where only three persons in sympathy with Communism may be found, these must at once be organized a Communist nucleus (cell). Such Communist nuclei working in non-party organizations must be unconditionally subject to the Party organization as a whole, without regard to the fact whether the Communist Party in that locality exists at that moment in a legal or illegal form." ("Theses" page 26).

Paragraph 5 of the "Theses," Touching on the Relations Between the Communists and Labor Unions, Says:

"Viewing the aim and the substance of the unions as greater than their form, the Communists in the unions must not step before splitting the unions, if the alternative may mean the giving up of revolutionary activity in the unions, the giving up of the attempt of converting them into a weapon of revolutionary struggle." ("Theses," page 23).

Paragraph 7 Reads:

"The Communists must strive to create, as far as possible complete unity between the unions and the Communist Party and to place the unions under the leadership of the Party as the vanguard of the workers' revolution. For this purpose, the Communists in all unions must form Communist factions and with their aid to govern spiritually the unions and lead them. ("Theses," page 36).

And here is the very recent order issued by the Communist International to the American Communists:

"In America the regular work of party members in the unions should be regarded as fundamental work upon which depends the success of the Party in other fields of activity, and especially in the struggle for a labor party. Therefore, every tendency to minimize the importance of this work must be energetically combated, in each trade union organization, the Party members must be organized in Communist factions and must act as a unit upon each question. The factions receive their instructions from the Party and work under its control.

"The Party must support energetically the Trade Union Educational League and do everything possible to develop and spread the League. An attempt must be made to convert the Trade Union Educational League into a great opposition movement of the Left bloc. All attempts of the reactionary trade-union bureaucrats to isolate the Trade Union Educational League, to undermine its influence in the unions and to limit the activity of its members to Communists and their closest sympathizers only, must be energetically combated." (Resolution, Monday, May 25, 1925).

From all this it becomes clearly evident that the destructive activity which is systematically carried on in our unions, the campaign of hate and incitement that is being waged by this so-called Trade Union Educational League against our International and its leaders and active workers, is being directed by the Communist International, and that the members of the Union who belong to the League or to the Communist Party are only carrying out the orders of the Communist Central Committee.

In his report to the congress of the Moscow "Red Trade Union International," Losovsky, the chief commissar of this Red International, states that in the course of one year, between the first congress of this International and the second, the Moscow executive of the Red International had held 22 times with matters pertaining to the American Trade Union movement. (Minutes of the Congress, Russian edition, page 21, Moscow, 1922).

Losovsky Reports Further: "During this time we have carried out the decision concerning the joint work of the 'Profintern' (Red Trade Union International) and the 'Comintern' (Communist International)." (Continued on page 8)

## The "New Republic" on Communist Strife in the I. L. G. W. U.

The July 1st issue of the "New Republic," leading American liberal weekly, has the following to say editorially concerning the pernicious propaganda conducted by the Com-

munist, with the aid of Moscow, in some locals of the I. L. G. W. U. The editorial is so sane and lucid that it requires neither introduction nor comment:

"Damaging to union prestige and destructive of moral unity as is the quarrel in the International Ladies' Garment Workers between the New York Joint Board and the Communist officers of certain locals, there seems to be no honest way of avoiding it. Friends of labor are inclined to advise factions separated by social theory to agree to disagree in philosophy and unite in practice on the best interests of the union in the existing situation. In the case of the Communist, however, the conflict of philosophies necessarily leads to a crucial disagreement about policy. The Communists violently oppose constructive measures recently adopted in this and other unions, such as unemployment insurance and regularization of the industry by agreement. They agitate by fair means and foul against any who favor such measures. However much the tactics recently developed by the more progressive unions may appeal to an open mind, there is no way to recommend them to the closed mind of the Communist, which judges everything by the accepted dogma of class-warfare and an approach of catastrophic revolution. Everything which does not and obviously point in that direction is condemned as 'class collaboration' and is outlawed by the economic-religious authorities of Moscow.

Contravention about policy with the Communist therefore is difficult to carry on in terms of reason, but tends to descend to a brute struggle for control. Like all bigoted believers in a system of absolutes, the Communists will sacrifice any interest for the sake of their ultimate end, believe that the end justifies the means, and are willing to ruin if they cannot rule. They expect to be vindicated by the 'inevitable' denouement—a sort of industrial judgment day, in which they will be found sitting on the right hand of an economically deterministic God. The unfortunate result is that their opponents are thus tempted into abandoning discussion and turning to methods distasteful to any liberal mind. One does not like to read that the superior officers of a great and progressive union are holding 'trials' of duly elected inferiors, or that they have called in the police protection. Thus is illustrated a dilemma which faces liberals today in many fundamental controversies. It is easy to appeal to reason and to trust in the ultimate beneficence of democracy so long as one's opponents accept reasonable criteria of judgment. But when their actions and conclusions rest on some sacred principle outside the universe of discourse, what is to be done? To appeal to force is to accept the standards of the anti-liberal measures. In such a situation the only ultimate hope appears to rest in conversion of the absolutists to a more fruitful state of mind. Perhaps experience in power will prove to be their sole teacher."

# The Communist Plague In Our Unions

(Continued from Page 7)

Unions International) and the 'Communist' (Communist International). Anyone who is familiar with the A. B. C. of the International movement will admit that the revolutionary minorities in the old unions in an overwhelming majority of the countries find themselves today under the influence of and are being led by the Communist Party. (Minutes, Page 28).

## Specialty About America, Losovsky Reported as Follows:

"During the past year, there has been forced in America with the aid of the 'Profintern' (Moscow Trade Union International) and directly with our participation, a movement which works under the banner of the Trade Union Educational League. This movement has embraced wide masses and today represents the root of the American revolutionary Labor movement.

This, no doubt, must be placed to the credit of the 'Profintern', as this movement, about which I speak, adopted our program and our tactics, and through it, our ideas are being spread throughout America. This opposition is becoming the united position in the American Trade Union movement" (Minutes, page 38).

Among the instructions of the Communist International published in No. 14 of the Communist "International Press Correspondence" of February 24, 1934, it is stated.

"All Communist factions in the Unions, regardless of size and importance, must be subject to the Party organs (the executive committee of the nuclei) or to the central committee. These Party organs must give the necessary instructions to the Communist factions, and all questions with regard to which these Party organizations have adopted decisions, cannot be treated by these factions in strict accordance with these decisions."

## And Further:

"Communist factions in the unions elect with the sanction of the proper Party committee an executive committee, which is responsible to the Party organ for the activity of these factions. The Communist factions in the local executive boards, in the trade and labor councils, state federations in the local executive boards, in the trade and labor councils, state federations of Labor, etc., are to serve as the leading organs for all Communists in these organizations."

"All the factions must submit to the control of the local or district committee of the Communist Party."

Paragraph 7 of these instructions reads:

"The Communist factions in the unions must reach an agreement with the proper Party organs with regard to candidates for executive boards in the above mentioned organizations and organs."

## Paragraph 10 Reads:

"Each question which is to be decided in the non-partisan institutions or organizations in which the Communist factions carry on their activity, must first be discussed at a general meeting or at the executive board of the Communist faction."

## Paragraph 12 States:

"In the general meetings of the non-partisan organizations (trade unions, cooperative, etc.) all members of the Communist faction must act and vote as a unit in all questions. Members violating these rules will be punished by the Party."

The Communists in the unions, therefore, are a state within a state. They are subject to the iron discipline of the Communist Party, and

they must act and vote in each and every union matter or problem not as union members, or as their conscience would dictate to them, but in accordance with the decision of the secret central committee of the Communist Party. The Central Committee of the American Communist Party, however, is itself only an agency of Moscow, and the interest of the "world revolution" in Moscow demands the destruction of all existing labor unions, wherever they cannot be captured by the Communists, and wherever they refuse to accept orders from Zinoviev and Losovsky or their local agents. That the whole Communist movement in all countries is not only directed but also inspired by the Russian Government, is today no secret to anyone. Herbert Morrison, secretary of the London section of the British Labor Party, recently figured out that the total income of the English Communist Party for 1934 could not have exceeded the sum of 5000 pounds sterling (fifty-thousand thousand dollars) while its expenses were at least ten times that sum, and this deficit could have been covered from no other source but Moscow. The same is true of all other countries, including the United States.

According to the financial report of the Workers' Party, this party had in 1934 15,323 members. The organizational expenses of this party alone amounted in 1934, according to the financial report of its secretary, to \$140,000, of which sum only about \$40,000 was covered by membership dues. The report does not mention where the remaining \$100,000 came from.

This however is not all. The Communist Party of America publishes 14 daily papers, eight weeklies and several monthly magazines. Not one of these publications pays for itself, and, with the exception of one or two, these Communist periodicals have neither readers nor advertisers. The Italian Federation of the Workers' Party, which has 318 members, issues its own daily paper. The Hungarian Federation numbers 359 members and publishes a daily paper. The Polish Federation has 745 members and also publishes a daily newspaper. The English central organ of the Communists, which carries no advertisements whatever and has only an insignificant number of readers, comes out daily in six pages, and issues a special supplement on Sunday. Notwithstanding the fact that most Communist papers have no income whatever, they are coming out regularly, and some of them have even purchased buildings and are equipped with linotype and printing plants. (All these figures, bearing on the condition of the American Communist Party, are taken from the American Labor Year-book for 1934; pages 159 and 160).

The deficit incurred by these fourteen Communist dailies reaches the sum of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The question arises: Who covers all these immense expenses of the Communist Party? The reply to this was given by no one else than Zinoviev, the President of the Communist International, who is also one of the triumvirate which governs Russia. This reply consists of but one terse phrase: "To give every form of assistance to the American Communists is one of the principal tasks of the Communist International" (See article "Five Years of the Communist Party in the Moscow 'Pravda' for Feb. 29, 1934).

In the "Times", published by Zinoviev in the Moscow "Izvestia" of April 26, 1935, which were endorsed by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, which means

by the actual government of Russia, we read:

"It is the task of the Russian Communist Party to give special and ample assistance to the Communist International" (Theiss 15) "and, therefore, while yielding daily more and more concessions to the growing capitalist elements in our land, it is necessary at the same time, by every means in our power, to support the divisions of the proletarian revolution in all countries" (Theiss 5).

"Such is the program adopted by the Russian governing party at its last conference on April 29, 1935.

It is clear that Moscow does not intend to give up Communist propaganda in America. And as long as the Russian treasury will subsidize the local Communist newspapers, and maintain at its expense a staff of paid organizers and agents to fight and demoralize our unions, their existence will remain in jeopardy—unless we take energetic and timely measures to cut this cancer from the body of our organization without delay.

We must adopt against the Communist the same methods which are applied against them by the progressive trade unions all over the world. Already in May 1932, the Amsterdam Trade Union International, issued a declaration in which, among other things, it said:

"Even if we should assume that the Moscow leaders do not intend to split the Labor movement, the methods which they are using in practice inevitably lead to the destruction of unity in every country and to the greater subjugation of the workers to the powers of the capitalists."

A few months later, the Executive of the Amsterdam International adopted the following decision:

"Having reached the conclusion that the activity of the Third International is greater strengthening the menace of reaction, the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions decided that the activity of the Moscow International is bound to bring dissensions and splittings in the labor movement, and therefore any organization which joins the 'Profintern' or the 'Commintern' places itself squarely outside the International Federation of Trade Unions."

The Central body of the German Unions went still further. At its special congress on December 15, 1930, it adopted the following decision:

"The unions are obliged, with all means at their command, not to allow the Communist and the followers of the Moscow Government to carry on their destructive activities."

In January 1931, the German Metal Workers' Union, at the head of which is the well-known radical Socialist Dussman, adopted a decision that anyone pursuing within its unions any activity prescribed by the Communist International "increases thereby the already difficult struggle against the capitalists, and must therefore be regarded as an enemy of the Union."

The German Union of Railway Workers acted with even greater firmness in this matter, when its Berlin locals elected Communists as members of their local executive boards. The general executive board of the Railway Workers declared those elections invalid on the ground that the Communists were opposed to the platform of the Union and were disregarding its decisions.

The Central organ of the German Trade Unions,—"Die Korrespondenz Blatt", in its issue of August 12, 1932 states:

"The worst enemy of any fighting organization is the enemy within the ranks. If the unions desire to main-

tain their strength, they must first clean their own house."

On August 23, 1932, the central body of all the German Trade Unions, together with the Union of State Employees, issued a declaration in which it is stated, among other things:

"There can be no greater danger to the workers, at this difficult time, than to invite members of the trade unions against the Union of State Employees, to attend a declaration in which it is stated, among other things:

"As the Communists, however, have continued their destructive work, some of these unions were finally compelled to expel them entirely from their midst, while others adopted decisions barring Communists and Communist supporters from holding any office in their organizations. The trade unions of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Austria and several other countries, all followed one of the two courses above mentioned.

It is high time that our own International Union adopt, once and for all time, radical and firm measures to check and eliminate the Communist plague which is raging within our own ranks. The Communist Party has declared war upon us. The Communists are doing everything under the sun to harm us at every step and turn. In its unholy crusade against our Union, the Communist Party is employing every means, no matter how foul or despicable. Each Communist, whether he belongs officially to the Trade Union Educational League or not, is bound by party discipline to act in all union matters, not as the interests of the organization would dictate, but in accordance with the orders of the secret Communist central committee. It is clear therefore, that anyone who openly supports in any manner Communist activity, aids thereby our bitter enemy in fighting our Union, and must therefore be regarded as an enemy of the Union.

We need not and under the circumstances, it may be hardly desirable to expel all Communists and their supporters from our Union. But our Union must not permit any members of the so-called 'Workers' Party' or any of its followers to hold any paid or unpaid office in our organization. The Union must not allow any of its officers, elected by our members, to receive orders from an outside enemy organization, from a political clique which constantly engages in conspiring against our Union. We must have discipline in our ranks. No Labor union can exist without discipline, and anyone of our members who steps by the discipline of the Workers' Party above the discipline of his or her Union and aids thereby our enemies to plot against and injure our organization, is himself an enemy of the Union and must not be permitted to hold any office in it.

We have, therefore, reached the conclusion that our International Union must put an end, with a firm and unflinching arm, to the Communist demoralization in its midst. The Communists have declared war upon us and our reply to them must be—WAR! Whoever is with the Communists is an enemy of ours and for such there is no room within our ranks.

## Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march."

Can be won; can be won. Single stones will form an arch. One by one, one by one.

"And by union, what we will."

Can be accomplished still. Drops of water turn a mill. Single none, singly none."

# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

### Convict Mine System Shames Southern State

TRADE unionists are demanding that the shameful convict labor system in Alabama be ended, and that prisoners build badly-needed roads.

As a result of long agitation the system of leasing convicts to private corporations was abandoned, but the state continues this practice. The protesters declare that there is no difference between employing convicts in a state-controlled mine and a private-owned mine. This calling, dangerous to skilled miners, is doubly dangerous to the convicts who have had no previous experience.

### Rail Labor Board Wrecked by Court

THE railroad labor board has lost its fight to compel workers to appear before it in wage disputes. The board has attempted to interfere in a wage movement that western transportation employees were attempting to negotiate with carriers in that section. The railroad labor board ordered the workers' representatives to appear before it. They refused, and the board asked Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued Daugherty's injunction, for an order compelling the employees to obey its command. As was expected, Judge Wilkerson signed the order, which was immediately appealed to the United States supreme court.

In a unanimous opinion the court reversed the Wilkerson order and the railroad board has received its hardest blow in a campaign to make its rulings compulsory on the workers.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission, which, throughout 35 years has dealt in many different ways with most of the railroads of the United States, has never exercised or asserted, or sought to secure for itself, such broad powers," said Justice Brandeis, who delivered the opinion of the court.

### Labor Wins Long Injunction Fight

THE general assembly of Illinois passed labor's injunction-limitation bill which permits trade unionists to picket and to persuade unorganized workers. These rights have been denied by courts in this State. The bill passed the senate several weeks ago, despite united opposition of the Illinois manufacturers' association and allied interests.

The law is a notice to courts that workers must not be restrained in the exercise of such manifest rights as appealing in a peaceful and orderly manner to sympathizers and non-unionists.

The Illinois state federation of labor conducted a masterly fight in the interest of government by law and appealed to the legislators to put an end to one-man government.

In the general assembly the fight for the bill was led by Representative Soderstrom, chairman of the committee on public utilities, who has been at the front of the labor line-up from the start of this legislative session.

### Injunction Judges Have Their Troubles

THESE are troublesome days for the injunction judge. Federal Judge Ross of Tennessee, who enjoined striking shop men, is the latest usurper to be exposed. This jurist, who was recommended by Attorney General Daugherty, issued checks and drafts against attorneys who had cases in his court. The attorneys refused to honor the drafts, which are now held by a bankrupt bank.

Federal Judge English of Illinois, who also enjoined striking shop men, is under probe by a congressional committee. This champion of law and order pleads ignorance of the law when he was a director of a bank in which he, as a judge, ordered funds of bankrupts deposited. He is shown to be intimate with a referee in bankruptcy whose fees swallowed the assets of bankrupts, leaving nothing for the creditors.

Former Federal Judge Bludsoe of California is another discredited injunction mill. He is known as "Injunction Ben." Recently he resigned to run as mayor of Los Angeles and the voters did the rest.

### Steel's 7-Day Week Made Record in 1924

SHORTER hours in the steel industry is far from a fact, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has issued a pamphlet on this subject.

The public has been led to believe that in the latter part of 1923 the steel trust drastically reduced the working time of its employees after the nationwide steel strike, but the government report shows that in some departments the seven-day week is more extensive than ever.

In open-hearth furnaces, last year, 52 per cent of the employees worked seven days a week, while an additional 32 per cent alternated or rotated regularly from six to seven days. This is the largest amount of seven-day work for any year reported.

In 1920, the previous high year, 33 per cent of the employees worked seven days per week and 40 per cent alternated between six and seven days.

Seven days in blast furnaces also increased. Last year 50 per cent of the employees worked seven days either all or part of the time, as compared with 58 per cent in 1914. Blooming mills showed more seven-day work last year than any other year.

### Rail Engineers Elect Prenter as President

WILLIAM D. PRENTER has been elected president of all the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' activities by the advisory board of that body. He succeeds the late Warren S. Stone. Mr. Prenter was first vice-president and treasurer. Grand Chief Griffling succeeds Mr. Prenter as vice-president.

At the last convention the economic and the business activities of the brotherhood were separated.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

### DENMARK

#### Locked Out Workers Win Great Victory

AFTER lasting for nearly three months, the struggle of the Danish workers has ended in success. It is generally known that the points at issue in this fight were purely wage questions. The trade unions demanded the retention of the present system of adjusting wages to the cost of living index (which meant a general 3 per cent rise in wages), and improvements for some of the worst-paid group of unskilled workers. In most of the trades and industries the employers, after long and wearisome negotiations, consented to the rise, but the employers' association in the metal industry demanded that there should first be a 10 per cent cut in wages. This demand was dropped later, but the metal employers refused any rise. The Employers' Association also rejected categorically the demand of the unskilled workers. It being impossible to reach agreement, a lockout followed.

Negotiations have been going on almost without intermission throughout the whole of the conflict, either between the national organizations directly, or through the intermediary of the state conciliation officials. Often during the conflict it seemed as if settlement were close at hand, but still the trade unions did not hesitate to use extreme remedies, such as the strike of the transport-workers and seamen. When the employers of the metal-industry found themselves compelled to consent to a rise of 3 per cent, the employers also showed a more conciliatory spirit with regard to the demand of the unskilled workers, making such concessions that the Executive Committee and the Negotiations Committee of the Union of General Workers accepted the proposals of the conciliation officials by 26 to 17 votes. The Employers' Association also accepted these proposals, which provide for the future adjustment of wages to the cost of living index every six months.

The success with which the fight has been crowned is primarily due to be self-sacrifice and resolution of the Danish workers. Sacrifices have been made not by the locked-out workers only, but also by those still at work, who have enabled the conflict to continue by paying an extra levy of 8 to 12 kroner per week.

### JAPAN

#### Congress of Japanese Trade Unions.

THE annual congress of the General Federation of Labor of Japan was held from March 15th to 19th at Kobe, and was attended by 249 delegates. It was reported that the membership of the Federation has increased by 10,000 during the last year, a total of 29 unions having been admitted. The total number of unions in the federation is now 68, distributed as follows: metal and engineering, 18; transport and communications 7; chemical 4; electrical 2; textile 4; mining 3; building and construction 2; food, drink and allied trades 3; printing 3, and others 23. The activities of the unions are not yet very satisfactory, owing to lack of adequate financial support.

Many of the resolutions passed by the Congress deal with the reorganization of the General Federation on the line of industrial unionism, as a step to which local councils of trade unionists in the same industries or districts will be formed. Sharp disputes took place during the congress between Reformists and Communists, and almost immediately after the Congress, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Labor met, and attempted to pass a resolution to suspend five unions alleged to be Communist. The motion was defeated, but another Communist organization, the Local Council of Trade Unions was dissolved by the Central Committee.

### CHINA

#### Child Slaves in China

PEOPLE who think that nothing but base ingratitude can account for the dissatisfaction of Chinese workers with their foreign employers should study the figures given in the "Report of the Child Labor Commission" appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which was published last July.

The average wage of workers, according to this document, varies from 16s. to 6s. a month, and there is no insurance, no compensation, no old age pensions. Women get 24d. to 6d. a day, and men, women, and children alike work from 12 to 13½ hours a day.

The children are the worst sufferers. They are practically bought from their parents by contractors, and farmed out to the employers, and are frequently most miserably housed and fed.

### PALESTINE

#### Labor Conditions in Palestine

INCLUSIVE of the 2500 land-workers employed on cooperative land settlement the total number of Jewish workers now employed in Palestine, is 15,122. This figure does not include civil servants, teachers, writers, etc. The percentage of unemployed has fallen from 10 to 12 per cent in the past two years to 3 or 4 per cent in the present year.

The trade in which unemployment is almost unknown, and which must readily absorb newcomers, continues to be the building trade, which employs 1,532 workers, while factories and smaller industries employ 2,849. 5,000 land-workers are employed by the colonists, 1,110 workers are engaged in public works, such as road construction, 1,040 in transport work (inclusive of railway workers, drivers and camel-drivers), and 550 in other occupations.

The latest trade taken up by the Jewish workers is camel-driving. Some 200 Jewish workers are now being employed in Tel-Aviv alone in transporting sand and other building materials from the seashore to the town.



## EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



### A Course on the History of Our International

For some time past, we have been eager to arrange a course in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but we had to postpone it due to the lack of a text. Although the life of our Union is rich in events and full of achievements, the material concerning it has been scattered, and it was, therefore, almost impossible for an instructor or a student to handle it intelligently.

We were looking forward to the time when a history of our organization would be published, and now with the appearance of "The Women's Garment Workers", the history of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, written by Dr. Louis Levine, our wish is about to be realized. The result of this will be a course on our organization given in Yiddish and English. This will be specially prepared by instructors who will make an exhaustive study of the book. The course will probably consist of four or five lessons. Those of our members who expect to join this

class will be required to read in advance "The Women's Garment Workers", our history.

This book is hailed by the most prominent men and women in this country and abroad both as a source of information and as a record of the life, the strivings, and achievements of the tens of thousands of men and women who compose our organization. But it is more than that. It is a social history—it is in part the history of the American Labor Movement as a whole, as well as of the high spots in the industrial history of the United States during the period of transformation from an agricultural to an industrial country.

It is not enough for one to read this book to understand it. It needs to be explained by an instructor who made a study of it. Therefore, we would advise our members during the summer to read this book, and be prepared to join this class in the autumn.

### Education Is the Key to Power

#### Workers' Education An Appeal to Trade Unionists

Is Trade Unionism played out?

A Socialist writer asked that question in a Socialist newspaper, and a big controversy followed. Leaders members of the "rank and file" wrote in to the editor or made speeches about it. But very few of them put a finger on the real point.

The answer depends on how the trade unionists go about their business. Trade unionism is simply a tool—an instrument wherewith to shape the social system. If you have a hammer, you can use it either to knock a nail on the head or to make a nasty bruise on your thumb. It all depends on how you use it!

So with Trade Unionism. You have to know how to use the trade union tool before you can use it effectively. Moreover, the craftsman has to know not only his tool, but also the material on which he is working. He has to drive in the nail without splitting the wood.

Drop the metaphor. A man or woman will not make a good trade unionist unless he or she understands both Trade Unionism and the material to which Trade Unionism has to be applied—the social and industrial system. He has to learn these if he would be a good craftsman in the service of his fellows.

The truth applies more widely. No one can act effectively without understanding. In whatever part of life a man wants to act with effect, he must set out to learn the truth about both the instruments he can use and the materials and forces on which he has to work. Unless he does this, he will make a mess of things. Economics, history, psychology—indeed all the subjects men and women study in the working class movement—are means to clearer understanding with a view to more effective action—to a better and more serviceable use of our faculties and our opportunities.

This is the meaning of working class education. This is what the W. E. A.—the pioneer of working class education in Great Britain—sets out to achieve. The W. E. A. exists in

order to provide such education under working class control. Especially, it aims at providing for Trade Unionists and under Trade Union auspices, the education that will make for more effective service in the working class movement.

#### Education and Propaganda

Education is not propaganda. Do not confuse the two. Education is a powerful help to propaganda—but they are not the same thing. In propaganda you are trying to persuade the other fellow to accept your point of view. In education you are trying to find out the truth, and get the knowledge and training which will help you to spread it. You cannot be a good propagandist unless you have knowledge. But knowledge is not propaganda, though it is an essential preliminary to effective propaganda. W. E. A. and W. E. T. U. C. classes are not propagandist; their purpose is not to convert you but to help you make up your own mind and render you more able to convert others by reason and knowledge to your own point of view. The confusion between education and propaganda is at present causing senseless quarrels in the working-class movement, and is doing serious injury to both propaganda and education. If you want to be a good propagandist, the best way is not to listen only to propaganda, but to come to an educational class in order to get knowledge. There is room for propaganda, but no good comes of confusing the two. The W. E. A. and W. E. T. U. C. have no quarrel with a propagandist body; but they stick to their own job which is education. In short, the propagandist must know his business, and that is education.

#### Education Is the Key to Power

A few years ago, hardly a Trade Union took any special care for the education of its members. The close connection between education and the ordinary work of Trade Unionism had not been realized. Today, one union after another is adopting an educa-

### "Clear Voices In English and American Literature"

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course given at the Workers' University of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION  
Season 1924-25

(Continued from last week)

"Milton—Grandeur, Blindness and Loneliness."

The man and his times.—Milton was a product of his age; a time of deep book-learning, and fierce struggle for English civil and religious liberties.

His literary rank.—He is usually considered, after Shakespeare, the greatest English poet.

His life.—A youth of fine ease, study and travel; a manhood of harsh drudgery for his country; an old age of darkness and tremendous creative achievement.

The lovely poems of his youth.—"L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," twin pieces of cold, severely beautiful sculpture in words. The masque, "Comus," "Lycidas," the sweet-bitter elegy on the death of his friend.

Magnificent prose, "His Left Hand."—Milton's name for his prose was his "left hand." But with it he wrote "Areopagitica," a speech for liberty of the press; his Defense of England; his tractate on Education; and his famous pamphlet on the right to Divorce.

"Paradise Lost" his masterpiece.—This is the only great epic in English. Opening in Heaven, it describes the Fall of Satan, the Temptation and the Fall of Man. A second part, "Paradise Regained," describes the redemption of Man through Christ. "Samson Agonistes."—A Hebrew theme couched in the pure form of Greek tragedy.

His abilities.—A lofty imagination, unfailing grandeur of rhythm, extraordinary feeling for pictures in words, together with vast learning.

His shortcomings.—Lack of humor, little sympathy for human frailty, inability to touch common men and common themes. Even "Paradise Lost" is full of absurdities. It is certain no man can read it through without yawning a little because of its heaviness, and perhaps even because of its magnificence.

tional scheme for its members. The Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the movement as a whole, has undertaken to co-ordinate and develop the work of education. The Trades Union Congress has given full recognition to the W. E. A., and is directly represented on its governing executive. So are the Co-operative Union and other representative working-class bodies.

A number of trade unions, in conjunction with the W. E. A., has set on foot special educational schemes for their members. These unions, too, are represented on the W. E. A. and on the special body—"The Workers' Education Trade Union Committee"—which has been created to look after the work of Trade Union education. These unions, through the W. E. T. U. C. provide for their members—classes, scholarships at summer and weekend schools, lecture courses, and all sorts of educational opportunities.

#### What is Your Union Doing?

Is your union nationally—in your branch locally—linked up with the W. E. A. and W. E. T. U. C., and so playing its part in the work? Is your union seeing that you and your fellow-members get the chance of education they need in order to pull their weight in the union and in the wider movement? If not—what are you doing to bring your union into line?

Perhaps you don't see even now how much this matters to you and your fellows. Let us take a few examples: One often hears trade unionists grumbling that a very few men and women have to do all the work because the others have neither the keenness nor the knowledge to pull

their weight. Every spread of working class education means more Trade Unionists keen and able to take on work for the union, and to do it well.

(To be Continued)

### ART EXHIBITION IN OUR UNITY HOUSE, FOREST PARK, THIS WEEK-END

Mr. Ekbo Ostrofsky of the Art School of the Educational Alliance will have an art exhibition at our Unity House in Forest Park this weekend. The exhibition will consist of etchings and batiks. The significance of this exhibit is that all the work was done by workers or by children of workers. Mr. Ostrofsky will be at the Unity House during the exhibition and will interpret and explain the art pieces.

### NEXT WEEK'S LECTURES IN THE UNITY HOUSE

Our lectures in the Unity House at Forest Park seem to be a great success and will be continued throughout the season.

Next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, July 7 and 8, Miss Theresa Wolfson will lecture on (1) Women in the Labor Movement, (2) Our Changing Economic and Social Institutions, (3) Women's Auxiliaries to Trade Unions.

The lectures will be of great educational value to the audience as they will deal with problems in which the Labor movement is vitally interested. The names of the lecturers and the topics of the coming lectures will be announced next week.

# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ Губернатора СМИТА СКОРО ДОЛОЖИТ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ СВОИХ ТРУДОВ.

Из достоверных источников сообщают, что Государственная Комиссия Губернатора Смита, которая была назначена на прошлой неделе, должна доложить о результатах своих работ в течение нескольких дней. В течение этого времени Комиссия будет собирать материалы для своего доклада, а также будет проводить расследования в отношении различных случаев нарушения закона. Комиссия будет также собирать материалы для своего доклада, а также будет проводить расследования в отношении различных случаев нарушения закона.

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Что касается широкой трудовой массы нашей индустрии, то большинство докладов о ее состоянии, как правило, не содержат ничего нового. В то же время, как правило, не содержат ничего нового. В то же время, как правило, не содержат ничего нового. В то же время, как правило, не содержат ничего нового.

Вместе с тем мы не должны забывать, что в течение этого года мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Этот период времени должен быть использован для того, чтобы мы могли получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Если же говорить о общественных организациях, то мы должны помнить, что мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

О ПОЛУЧЕНИИ ПОСОБИЯ ИЗ БЕЗРАБОТНОГО ФОНДА.

Ввиду отсутствия наличных средств Комиссия по безработице должна будет обратиться к безработному фонду. Ввиду отсутствия наличных средств Комиссия по безработице должна будет обратиться к безработному фонду. Ввиду отсутствия наличных средств Комиссия по безработице должна будет обратиться к безработному фонду.

Товарищи же, которые работают в индустрии, должны помнить, что мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Главное же, чтобы мы могли получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

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Тот факт, что мы не имеем регистрации, не означает, что мы не имеем регистрации. Тот факт, что мы не имеем регистрации, не означает, что мы не имеем регистрации.

РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ Р. П. О.

В связи с объявлением, выставленным на заседании Комитета, Комитет постановил, что мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

1) Мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

2) Как мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Вместе с тем, как мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

НОВЫЕ ДОКАЗЫ.

Вследствие настоятельных требований Комитета, Комитет постановил, что мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Наличие новых доказательств, как мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

Другие новые доказательства, как мы должны получить отчеты от различных организаций, которые будут работать в нашей индустрии.

ВНИМАНИЮ КЛУБМЕНЕВ И ДРЕСМЕНЕВ.

В понедельник 6-го июля в 7 ч. 30 м. вечера в помещении Общества "Народ", 315 Нот 10-й улицы, состоится регулярное собрание всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела. В порядке дня очень важные вопросы. Приходите вовремя. Секретарь И. Шевченко.

SECRETARIES!

To such of you as have not yet ordered the new combined day and receipt books,—we have forwarded a book in order to make certain that by July 1st all who make payments to our local unions shall obtain the official I. L. G. W. U. receipt.

Fraternally yours,

ABRAHAM BAROFF,  
General Secretary-Treasurer,  
I. L. G. W. U.

THE RECORD AND PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT,  
I. L. G. W. U.

Is calling upon all secretaries of affiliated locals to transmit to it monthly, before the 15th of each month:

1. All day-book sheets, where income from members is entered.
2. The specially prepared index cards for members accepted through transfers or reinitiation.
3. A detailed report of members suspended during the month.
4. New addresses of members caused by change of residence.

According to our by-laws, a local of the I. L. G. W. U. may be fined for failure to supply the information requested above. We ask our local secretaries therefore to be prompt concerning it.

TO ALL MEMBERS!

It is our fond ambition to see "Justice" reach regularly each week the homes of all our members. We spare no time nor energy to realize this ambition, and we call upon you to help us succeed.

1. Remember to notify us of your new address upon change of residence.
2. When you write to us, please, give your local and ledger numbers.
3. Ask your neighbors in the shop if they get their paper regularly. If he or she do not, explain to them the importance of keeping in close touch with the life of the organization and with the labor movement in general.

"Justice" is recognized as one of the liveliest Labor papers in America and you cannot afford to miss it even for a single week.

Fraternally,  
H. A. SCHOOLMAN,  
Director.

Waldman & Lieberman  
LAWYERS

302 Broadway New York  
Telephone: Worth 5435 5434

OUT ALREADY

## The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
A Book of 640 Pages, Excellently Bound

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, \$2.50, from the General Office directly, at

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations—  
from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.

# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

## Members Vote Overwhelmingly for Union and Against Communist Disruption

By an overwhelming vote of about twenty to one, Local 10 went on record favoring the ousting of Communists as officers of local unions of the International, and enthusiastically approved the action of the Joint Board in suspending the executive boards and secretaries of Locals 2, 9 and 22, for their communist affiliations. This action was taken at the regular meeting held on Monday evening, June 29th, in Arlington Hall. Of the approximate one thousand members who were present, only thirty-two voted against this action.

"Tonight is a historic meeting, not only for Local 10 and the International, but for the entire Labor movement of this country," said Manager Dubinsky in the course of his defense of the action of the Joint Board. "You are tonight deciding whether a trade union shall be conducted by people whose main interest is the welfare of the membership and the trade, or whether unions shall be conducted by people who prefer to serve Communist cliques and to disregard the interests of the membership and the trade."

The cutters were explained regarding the conditions prevailing in some of the crafts, such as the operators and the finishers, and a comparison was made as to the conditions prevailing in the cutting trade. It was pointed out that while the cutters do not enjoy all that its their due and in spite of the slackness and the dullness and other evils in the trade, they, nevertheless, enjoyed the best conditions in the industry, as compared with the rest of the crafts, in so far as wages, prestige and attendance to their complaints and general conditions are concerned. And this was made possible only through the determination of the general mass of the members to ignore the communist cliques that attempted on many occasions to deliver Local 10 into the hands of the Communists.

At this point Dubinsky called upon the membership to decide on the question before them: whether they want that the entire union, including the operators and the finishers, to be managed by trade unionists, whose sole purpose is to improve conditions of the workers in the trade, or by people whose main object is to stir trouble, organize cliques, besmirch officers and spend time, money and energy in their disruptive work, thereby neglecting the real work of the organization.

If the members of Local 10 prefer the situation and conditions in which the other locals find themselves, Dubinsky pleaded that they vote against the action of the Joint Board and the recommendation of the Executive Board of Local 10. On the other hand, if cutters prefer the conditions of Local 10 and would be desirous that the same should prevail in the other locals, and thus pave the way for further improvements in Local 10 and in the Union as a whole, they should vote overwhelmingly as loyal and conscientious trade unionists for the action of the Joint Board in suspending the executive boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and thereby eliminating them from any active participation in the affairs of the locals.

The remarkable vote of the membership at Monday's meeting demonstrated not only their satisfaction with conditions in Local 10 and not only their desire that conditions be similarly improved in the other crafts, but it demonstrated a firm determination once and for all to eliminate the disruptive elements parading under the banner of communism not only from our Union but from the Labor movement as a whole.

### Manager Rendered Ovation

The meeting rendered a twofold purpose. For the members, crowding themselves into the large meeting-room of the hall and occupying nearly every inch of available space, not only as was shown in the early part of the meeting, came to express their opinion as to whether they favor communist dictatorship of the International and the local, but gathered to give Manager Dubinsky an ovation of welcome upon his return from Europe.

### Communism Or Trade Unionism?

Upon his return to this country Dubinsky was considerably surprised at what he found. He was, of course, kept fairly well informed of the conditions in the Union and the trade while abroad and learned of the suspension of the communist officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22. His surprise, nevertheless, assumed a milder degree when he became thoroughly acquainted with the situation. He said that he had spent some time with labor leaders abroad and studied conditions. He found labor organizations considerably disorganized and disrupted, largely because of the Communist and their disruptive tactics.

What seemed to have given him most pleasure was when he came back and found Local 10 in as solid a state as it was when he left for his trip. Attempts by communists to break up this local failed.

### Seek Domination Through Unfair Tactics

The elements, he said, which were at work in Locals 2, 9 and 22, have

but one end in view and that is the disintegration of the unions. Nothing that they have done or are attempting to do now aims at the betterment of the conditions of the members. Duly elected officers who do not happen to coincide with their view are stirred at and besmirched. One of the issues of the Yiddish Communist organ in New York referred to him while he was in Europe as to "Ataman Dubinsky", carrying the implication that he is a leader of Cossacks.

He emphasized the fact that members who support a paper on this kind which casts such imputations on their authorized officers are traitors to their own organizations.

The subsequent action of the suspended officers, Dubinsky said, proves just where they stood as respects the welfare of the members. He said that Sulkes, of scab agent infamy, did not do more towards the breaking up of the union. Every action of theirs and every leaflet issued by them plays into the hands of the employers. And in urging the members to vote on the question the manager asked the cutters to place themselves on record for a solidified organization and the welfare of the members and against communism and tactics of disruption.

### Only Members Must Decide Union's Destiny

To Shmuel Perlmutter, manager of the downtown office of the Joint Board, the question was a simple one. He outlined it to the members during

the course of his arguments in favor of the stand by the Joint Board and the executive board's decision for the approval of this action. He said that the members would have to decide definitely between control of the union by outsiders or its control by the members comprising it.

If, he told the members, they desire to maintain their organization and be the final judge as to what policies it should adopt and what tactics should be used in the furtherance of their desires, there is no other course open to them but the approval of the action of the Executive Board. He said that everything was done by the International to solidify the various locals, regardless as to whether it was a detriment to any one man or group of men. And the union would not permit the breaking up of the organization at the behest of persons not interested directly.

### Communist Party Leads Opposition

To Isidore Nagler, whose appearance at the meeting was the last as acting manager of the cloak division, in view of Dubinsky's return, the suspended officers of the three locals have made their position very clear.

"If we are to judge," he said, "the character of the suspended officials, let us rather judge them by their actions subsequent to their suspension."

"If they had the union and the welfare of the membership at heart they would have taken their suspension as befits union men with union ideals. They would have acted in accordance with the rules of the Joint Board and permitted the three organizations to function unhampered."

Instead, however, Nagler pointed out, they sought to compel their members to disregard the union and issued instructions to them through the official organ of communism, and urged them to disobey the regularly constituted business agents. These instructions were: (1) not to pay dues, (2) not to take orders of business agents of the Joint Board, and (3) not to pay dues into Locals 2 and 9 by the members of those locals but to pay them at the office of Local 22. The records of Local 22 were transferred to the Workers' Party and the leaders of the Workers' Party were called to head the fight against the International.

When the discussion first began one or two boos were heard when a speaker defending the action of the Executive Board spoke. But President Ansel immediately warned those individuals against resorting to the tactics practiced by the communist groups of Locals 2, 9 and 22 at the meetings of Local 10. They have never been known to exist and they will not be permitted. Each and every member, the president said, was entitled to his point of view and he would demand respect.

The meeting then continued for some time and when the vote was finally taken there was no mistaking where Local 10 stood.

### Manager Accorded Unusual Welcome

There were many surprises which were in store for and that greeted Dubinsky upon his arrival on the "Aquitania" last Friday, June 26th. None, however, so completely overwhelmed him as the welcome home tendered him by the welcoming com-

mittee. This welcome was in the form of the escort by the official boat of the City of New York, the "Macon", of the "Aquitania" at quarantine.

Brother Nagler, in taking up with the Executive Board the matter of welcoming the manager, could not just say what shape the welcome would take. Hence, when this question was taken up, the Board merely decided that its members and officers constitute the welcoming committee. The details of the welcome were left to be worked out by a small committee.

The result of the arrangements was a letter from the Hon. William W. Miller, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, in which Brother Nagler was informed that through the courtesy of Mayor John F. Hylan the steamship, "Macon", was placed at the disposal of Local 10.

When the official committee gathered at the dock to board the steamer, a considerable crowd of active members of the local had also gathered, many of whom were employed but had taken the necessary time off at their own expense to constitute one of the welcoming committee. They felt it a privilege to participate in the tendering of so remarkable a welcome.

### Placed Union Above Everything Else

Dubinsky could not help bringing the matter of his welcome into his talk on the suspension question. His travelling companions abroad the "Aquitania" were considerably astonished to see the official steamship of the City of New York carrying the welcoming committee. He modestly accepted it as appreciation for all his endeavors in behalf of the union there was only one thing uppermost in his mind, and that was the welfare of the union and the members.

That this was amply borne out was plainly evident when upon his entering the meeting he was greeted by applause and again when he was greeted by prolonged applause upon his taking the platform in connection with his talk on the action of the Executive Board.

### Cutters Warned Against Aiding Enemy

During the past ten days one cutter was observed sitting as a guard for one of the local unions, the officers of which were suspended. This in itself constitutes an act of disloyalty and makes a member liable to be disciplined by the Executive Board.

In this connection Manager Dubinsky warned the members against participating in any such activity. He said furthermore that every member found guilty of this in the future will be summoned before the Board and dealt with accordingly.

Preceding the discussion on the suspension question Nagler rendered, as he termed, his last report to the membership as the acting manager for the cloak cutters. His report enumerated in detail the complaints and adjustments handled by him during his temporary term. And he dwelt at some length on the distribution of unemployment insurance. He said that a new system was being effected which would help the handling of insurance more efficiently.

## CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING.....Monday, July 13th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place  
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

All cutters are warned against going in to work on Saturday, July 4th. This holiday is to be observed with pay.